

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

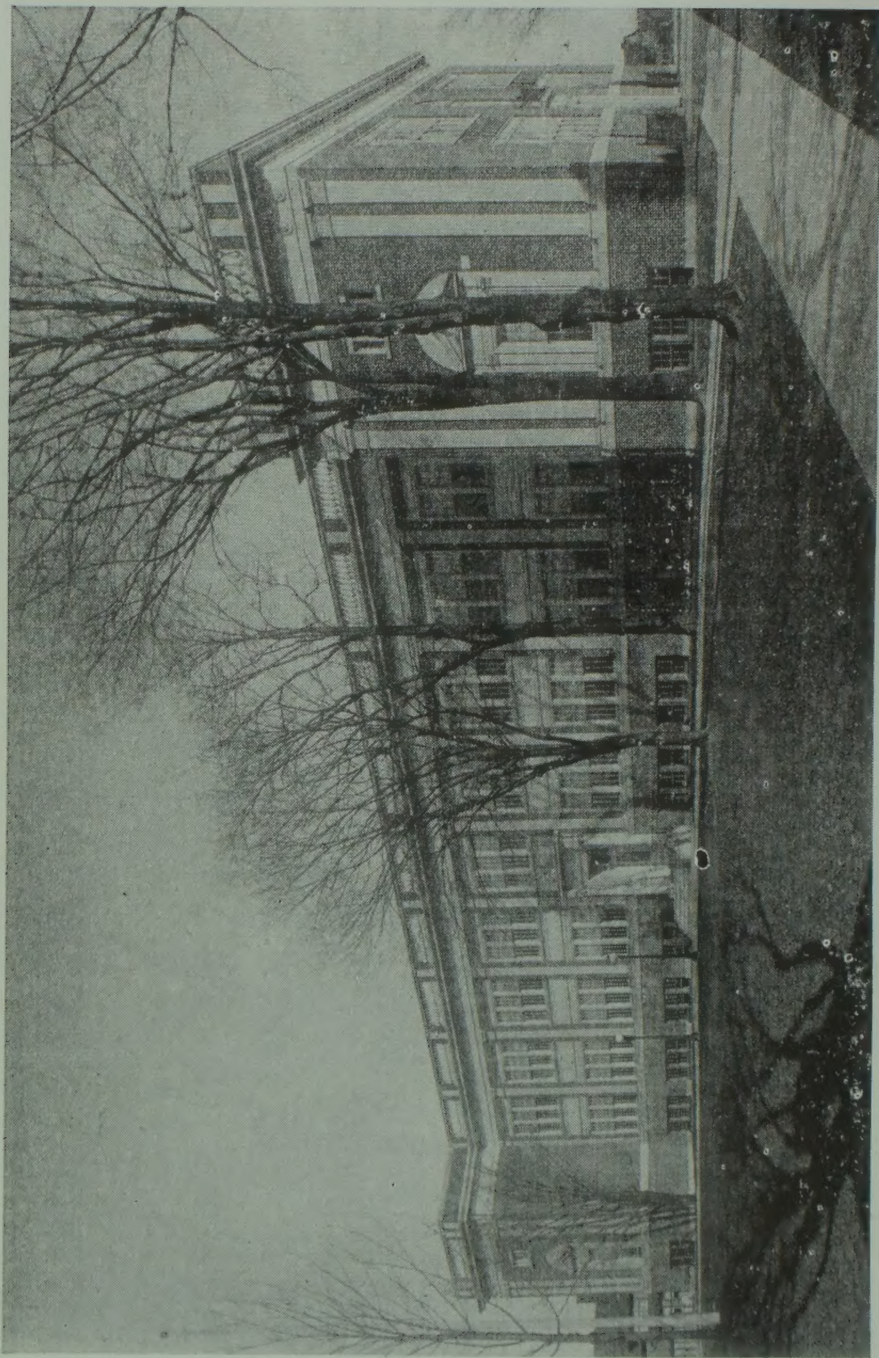


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Suddaby School, Kitchener, (formerly Central School)

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



KITCHENER, ONTARIO
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
MARCH 1943

COUNCIL

1942

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. building on the evening of October 23rd. The attendance of members and others interested in the Society's work was better than at any meeting held in recent years. The Vice-President, Dr. G. V. Hilborn presided, Mr. H. W. Brown, the President, being indisposed.

The Society was favored by having as its guest, Dr. C. W. Jefferys of Toronto, the well-known artist, painter and illustrator, and President of the Ontario Historical Society. Dr. Jefferys took occasion to congratulate the Society on the work it has been doing ever since its organization in 1912.

Dr. Jefferys, in his address, spoke on the subject "Clothes in History," illustrating his remarks by drawings. An abstract of his address appears elsewhere.

Of particular interest will be found the paper on Grand River Conservation by Marcel Pequegnat, C.E., Vice-Chairman of the Commission that constructed the Grand Valley Dam.

The index to our published reports appended to this report should prove of value.

The Society acknowledges the assistance it has received over many years from the larger municipalities without which the work so far accomplished could not have been attempted. The Kitchener Public Library Board also has through the years given the use of the room for holding the Society's collection and this assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1942

Receipts:

Balance at Jan. 1st, 1942	\$202.67
Sales of Reports	18.54
Members' Fees	50.00
Bank Interest	4.79

Grants:

County of Waterloo	\$ 75.00
City of Kitchener	50.00
City of Galt	25.00
Town of Waterloo	25.00
Town of Hespeler	20.00
Town of Preston	10.00
	205.00
	\$481.00

Disbursements:

Binding	\$ 31.25
Printing	18.07
1941 Report Balance	60.69
Postage and Stationery	16.70
Curator Services	18.75
Janitor Services	12.00
Secretary	50.00
General Expense	20.65
	228.11
Balance	\$252.89

Audited and found correct February 12, 1943.

E. BREAK, Auditor.

CLOTHES IN HISTORY

Dr. C. W. Jeffreys

Dr. Jefferys prefaced his address by a few words on local history, and the excellent work of the Waterloo Historical Society. He remarked that local history persisted in refusing to remain local history, and cited the Kitchener neighborhood as a striking example of this. Its history took us at once to Pennsylvania and thence to the Rhineland of a Germany that unhappily no longer exists. He referred to the fact that there was within a few miles a village named Conestogo, and that many of the early settlers of Waterloo County came from the neighborhood of the Conestoga valley in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. This locality was famous for its fine horses and for the manufacture of the wagons which carried all the freight to the west across the Alleghany Mountains over the great National Road. These Conestoga wagons were drawn by six-horse teams, relays of which were stationed at numerous points along the road. The drivers of these wagons were a rough and hardy breed, and there was keen competition as to who could make the journey in the shortest time. They were great smokers, and to supply them the cigar makers of Pittsburgh, Wheeling and other places on the route manufactured a special strong-flavored cigar, long enough to last between the relay station. Today one may buy similar cigars in our stores by asking for a "stogie," but how many of the purchasers know anything of its origin, or that its name is an abbreviation of the word, Conestoga?

Coming to the subject of his address, "Clothes in History," Dr. Jefferys gave an outline of the development of men's coats and women's skirts during the last four hundred years, and discussed the effect of their changes of fashion upon some phases of social history, illustrating his descriptions by several drawings.

He showed how the cut of men's coats had influenced the practice of duelling prevalent during the 17th and 18th centuries, and commented upon certain later styles and their connection with historic events and personages.

Dr. Jefferys described the recurrence of stiff frames to hold out women's skirts, such as the farthingale, hoopskirt and crinoline; and expressed the opinion that these artificial contrivances, instead of being merely evidences of women's slavery to unpractical, conventional fashions, were really the means of enabling her to step out freely, unhampered by long clinging

draperies. Social dancing became possible, and with it came the folk-tunes that had accompanied the peasant dances. The music of today began with these dance tunes. Their rhythms, melodies and measures are the basis of our sonatas, concertos and symphonies. It may be said that certainly clothes largely made musical history.



ROCKWOOD ACADEMY AND ITS FOUNDER, WILLIAM WETHERALD

W. H. Breithaupt, C.E.

The Village of Rockwood is eight miles east of Guelph, on the Canadian National Railway, in Eramosa Township, Wellington County. The Eramosa River, east branch of the Speed River, which it joins at Guelph, runs through Rockwood.

Settlement of the district began about 1818, as far as has been ascertained. The pioneers, largely Quakers, came from Ireland, Scotland and England.

The Rockwood Academy was not the first local private school. Seeing the need a Mrs. North, Quaker and woman of culture, opened, presumably in the 1840's, a select and successful school for the young, in her own house. This school came to an untimely end on the burning of Mrs. North's house.

Teacher of the public school in the district, in 1843, was a young Quaker, William Wetherald, born in Swaledale, Yorkshire, England, in 1820, eighth of ten children. He received his early and advanced education at Ackworth, Yorkshire, one of the leading Quaker schools in England. Here he remained until 1835 when, with most of his family, he emigrated to Canada and finally settled in Guelph Township. In 1846 he married Jemima Harris Balls with whom he had fifty years of happy wedded life. She was his genial, sympathetic fellow worker in education.

Wetherald's fame as a teacher attracted private pupils to whom he gave his evenings. The number of these grew finally to such an extent that he decided to give up the public school and have one of his own. Thus began the Rockwood Academy in 1850, as a school for older age boys and young men.

The first school building was of logs and additions were made as the student body increased. Later this was replaced by an ample three-storey stone building with two and a half-storey annex, flanked by a two-acre playground. This building, now partly used as a dwelling, still stands one-half mile east of Rockwood, on the main highway passing through the village.

Rev. A. B. Shirk, who entered Rockwood Academy in the spring of 1851, (he walked back and forth to his home near Breslau on week-ends) gives description. The course of study was not extensive—ordinary English branches, mathematics and Latin—but it was thorough. Board, lodging and tuition for three months cost only twenty-one dollars. In addition most of the textbooks were supplied without cost. These low terms were a great inducement to young men of moderate means. As the school grew in reputation and influence, expenses also grew, yet the charges were always moderate.

The great, the chief attraction of Rockwood Academy, was its teacher, a young man of thirty when it began, with already an established reputation as a successful teacher. He was a man of impressive and commanding personality, with great gifts consecrated to the benefit of his students for whom he labored and studied, day and night. For some years he was without a helper in his classes, but in course of time the burden became too much and he engaged an assistant, James Forrest by name, a man of fine linguistic attainments. Later there were other assistants.

Mr. Wetherald not only lived for his students, he lived with them. He gave his undivided attention during school hours and was helpful in many ways outside of these hours. His memory was prodigious. He could recite from the poets for an hour or two and tell incidents in the authors' lives. His students could feel the throb of his warm heart as he took them by the hand, sought to direct to higher spheres of thought and how to make the most of life. He could, however, also be witty and sarcastic on occasion. The impress of his work and influence continued lifelong, with his students.

During Mr. Shirk's time at the Academy there was a great temperance meeting at Guelph, in July, 1851. Some of the students, interested in the temperance cause, wanted to attend. They conferred with Mr. Wetherald who agreed to close school for the day and give all who wished opportunity to attend the meeting. The eight miles and back were made on foot—the

Grand Trunk Railway, now C.N.R., did not serve Rockwood until 1856. A considerable company, captained by their teacher, set out for Guelph early in the morning. The meeting was a memorable occasion, people coming from long distances and in great numbers. The chief orator of the day was Hon. Philip White, U.S. Senator for Pennsylvania, a graceful and forceful speaker. Next day older students were asked to write their individual impression of the meeting. In this way it was made a means of education.

Rockwood Academy soon attained an honored place among the schools of the province as superior to the Grammar Schools of its time and affording a somewhat higher education. Students came to it from far and near. William Wetherald continued its strenuous work until 1864 when he sold the school to McCaig and McMillan and accepted a position as superintendent of Haverford College, a Friends School near Philadelphia. Two years later he returned to Canada, to a farm in Pelham Township, not far from St. Catharines. From this time on to the end of his life he gave himself to the ministry of the Gospel. For some time he was pastor of a Congregational Church in St. Catharines; then he returned to the Quaker fold. As a minister he was eloquent and impressive. In May, 1898, he went to England to attend a Friends' annual meeting and remained several months. He had already engaged his return passage when he was stricken with acute pneumonia, and died after a brief illness.

Thus ended the life of William Wetherald, founder and inspiring genius of Rockwood Academy, pioneer educator of Canada West, now Ontario.

Another famous teacher was Donald McCaig. Born in Cape Breton Island in 1832, of native Scotch parentage, he developed as a good student and duly attended the Toronto Normal School where he obtained a higher grade certificate in 1858. He taught in Wellington County until 1864 when he came to Rockwood Academy whose traditions he successfully upheld for seven years. Mr. McCaig was principal of Central School, now Sudbady School in Kitchener from 1871 till February, 1872.

Rockwood Academy continued under the able management of Alexander McMillan, another talented teacher, until 1883, when the High Schools, turning into Collegiate Institutes, attained to a degree of efficiency that made the existence of a private school both difficult and unprofitable.

Many went forth from this school to the battle of life equipped intellectually, but also imbued with that spirit of honor, integrity and duty that gained worthy recognition in every field of human effort. Prominent among these was James J. Hill, internationally known railway builder, whose genius for organization directed the energies of men to the progressive development of the Northwestern United States. He ascribed his success in large measure to his training at Rockwood. For his chief secretary he selected a son of his early teacher. Other former students were Hon. A. S. Hardy, Premier of Ontario; Judge Barry, well-known throughout Ontario; Henry Cody, M.P., of Belleville; I. E. Bowman, for many years M.P.P. for North Waterloo; Sir Adam Beck, Chairman and Upbuilder of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario; Dr. Robert Farries and Dr. Adam Farries of New York; Dr. Julius Mickle of London, England, and many other men of prominence, doctors, lawyers, preachers, businessmen and, not forgetting, farmers. All acknowledged great indebtedness to their early training received at Rockwood Academy.



GRAND RIVER CONSERVATION

Marcel Pequegnat, C.E.

Waterworks Superintendent, Kitchener, Ont.; Vice-Chairman,
Grand River Conservation Commission.

The Grand River is the life-line of the central area of the southwestern portion of Ontario—an area that is possibly the most thickly populated in the province, having at the last census 270,000 inhabitants and an assessment of \$200,000,000.

This area includes the cities of Brantford, Galt, Guelph and Kitchener; the towns and villages of Paris, Hespeler, Preston, Waterloo, New Hamburg, Elora, Fergus and also those on the lower reaches of the river. Its industries cover a wide range of manufacturing activities, including the production of textiles, leather and rubber goods, light and heavy steel products, and food and animal products of all descriptions.

The Grand River and its tributaries, the Conestogo, the Speed and the Nith, drain an area of 2,600 square miles. It flows in a southerly direction through the counties of Dufferin,

Wellington, Waterloo, Brant and Haldimand, and empties into Lake Erie at Port Maitland. The drainage basin is about 120 miles in length, with width varying from 10 to 40 miles.

The actual length of the river, following its course, is approximately 180 miles, and in this distance there is a drop of 1,128 feet. Below Brantford the grade averages .87 feet per mile; Brantford to Elora, 6.7 feet; Elora to Dundalk 11.2 feet.

The Conestogo River, 40 miles in length, has a grade of 13 feet per mile, and has the fastest run-off of all the tributaries.

The source of the main river, as also of the Conestogo, is on a high plateau in the vicinity of Dundalk. Large areas on this plateau are covered by peat bogs, which overlies dense, impervious clay. One of the largest of these marshes is known as the "Luther Marsh." The average annual rainfall over the valley is 33 inches, and the average snowfall is 45 inches in the vicinity of Brantford, increasing to 90 inches at the headwaters of the river. The run-off of the river above Galt is about 35 per cent. of the total precipitation.

The pollution of the river from industrial wastes and domestic sewage, combined with a serious reduction of summer flow, in addition to the flood menace, brought about a condition that required remedial measures to safeguard the continued prosperity of the district.

The river and its tributaries drain an area of highly productive agricultural lands which have been improved by drainage. Permanent highways connect the towns, and these have drainage ditches to carry off the water from rain and snow quickly. Forests have been cut down and the land cleared to provide farm lands, and the swamps which provided summer storage at the headwaters have been rendered useless as storage by large government drains which carry off the water quickly in the spring. These conditions have resulted in extremely low flows in the summer and devastating floods during the spring run-off. At present less than five per cent of the whole valley is covered with forest.

The remedial works, as we have seen them taking form, were attained only after many years of vision and agitation.

As long ago as 1909, W. H. Breithaupt, C.E., drew our attention to the unique and magnificent practicabilities of conservation on the Grand River. He observed that "precipitation data on the watershed are scant, but it seems fairly well estab-

lished that, though varying in cycles, this had not materially changed since beginning of observation. What has greatly changed with deforestation is the rate of run-off, the carrying off of water by the streams. A great regulation asset, about 400 square miles of swamp in the headwater area of the river, was destroyed by mistaken government policy in assisting its drainage. The regimen of the river is regular in that large floods are always in the spring, on snow melting, and invariably originate on the upper river. They depend on water content of the ground, on accumulation of snow and rapidity of its melting, and on accompanying rainfall." He advocated the construction of large storage reservoirs. Incidentally, he also advocated the diversion of 600 c.f.s. from the river at Galt to Lake Ontario via Dundas to develop some 30,000 h.p.

However, the principal problem then was that of flood prevention, but due to the fact that major floods occur only at long, though irregular intervals, no concerted effort was made to correct the situation. Indifference sets in once the immediate crisis is past, and nothing is done. Following disastrous floods in 1912 and 1913, and following an appeal to the Government by the river municipalities of Brantford, Paris, Galt and Preston, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission made a topographical survey of the river from Galt to Elora and revealed the possibility of locating three large basins, below Elora, at Blair, and at Hollen on the Conestogo. Gauging stations were established on the river and its principal tributaries, and a report submitted. Again the matter rested.

Several of the larger municipalities continued to spend considerable sums on dyking the river banks to prevent the almost annual damage to property and loss of life from spring floods. Brantford claims to have expended more than \$400,000 for this protection; Paris and Galt also built levees and walls at great expense. Then came the major flood of 1929, one of the highest floods on record. At its highest stage, the water was dangerously near the top of the levee systems at Brantford and Paris, and washed over the top of the river wall system at Galt, flooding the streets and basements in the business section and doing estimated damage of over \$100,000. The records indicate a maximum flow rate of 30,000 cubic feet per second was attained at Galt.

The people of the valley began to be concerned. In the year 1931 conditions had become so alarming that the Grand Valley Board of Trade, an organization composed of representatives

from practically all the municipalities along the river, made representations to the provincial government for assistance in preparing plans to combat the flood menace and to maintain a summer flow in the river which would be adequate for the needs of the district. In this connection too much credit cannot be given to C. Gordon Cockshutt, of Brantford, for his enthusiasm and untiring efforts, as president of the association for the welfare of the whole valley, and his clear vision of the possibility of making the Grand River Basin a lasting blessing and a joy to its inhabitants. The name of Wm. Philip, of Galt, should also be mentioned in a similar manner.

The Government appreciated the need and acted on the request. The work was undertaken under the direction of Hon. Wm. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, who, with the consent of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, appointed Dr. T. H. Hogg, then chief hydraulic engineer of the H.E.P.C., and L. V. Rorke, then surveyor-general of Ontario, to make the necessary investigation and report. James Mackintosh was deputed to carry out the field work and prepare the necessary data. The general features to be dealt with in the report were to be "flood control, increased summer flow, power development, the relation of stream flow to municipal water supply and sewage disposal, fishing possibilities, and valley roads."

The investigation progressed throughout the summer and winter following, and on February 11, 1932, a comprehensive and most illuminating report, covering almost every phase of the problem, was submitted to the Government. In their report to the minister, Messrs. Hogg and Rorke made the following comment:

"It is a matter of record that within recent years very considerable damage has been done to property in the Grand River Valley by flooding, in spite of extensive works constructed along the river. From statistics, it appears probable that floods of a magnitude that will cause serious damage to partially protected municipalities will occur with a frequency of five times in one hundred years, and that as frequently as once in one hundred years a flood will occur which will cause serious damage to municipalities with protection in excess of that at present constructed.

"The extremely low flows now obtaining during the summer and winter do not provide the necessary dilution to permit of

the use of the river as a domestic water supply and for sewage disposal, without extensive treatment of the latter. This condition will become more acute with further increases in the population of the various municipalities.

"The logical remedy for these conditions is the creation of storage reservoirs to retain the peak of the floods and to augment the flow during the low-water periods. As indicated by the report, the immediate needs of the district can be met by the construction of storage dams, and water conserving works at the Luther Marsh.

"In conjunction with the works for improved river regulation, the opportunity would be offered for improvement of the scenic features of the district. The creation of a bird sanctuary at the Luther Marsh, and judicious reforestation of the poorer areas and the slopes of the streams, would, it is believed, add to the attractiveness of the valley."

The report itself was a complete interpretation of the damage problem of the Grand River and considered the geological structure and soil of the valley, precipitation and temperature distribution, open drainage and run-off as affecting stream flow, effects on water supply, sewage disposal, floods and water power, as well as other related duties. The conclusions and recommendations briefly were as follows:

1. Establish reservoirs upon the upper reaches of the Grand River and its tributaries to conserve the flood waters of the river.
2. Fill the reservoirs with flood waters to prevent dangerous cresting of floods in the valley.
3. Supply from these reservoirs an adequate quantity of water to the inhabitants of the watershed during periods of low flows.
4. Raise the lowering groundwater levels in the watershed to supply the needs of agricultural as well as urban water supply.
5. Maintain a flow in the river sufficient to dilute sewage effluents from the larger municipalities to prevent them from endangering the health and comfort of the downstream population.
6. Insure that the river water is of a quality that can be purified by modern methods of filtration.

The report recommended a series of five reservoirs—two on the Grand River (at Elora and at Waldemar), two on the Conestogo, and one at Luther Marsh, each with a storage capacity of 10,000 acre-feet, totalling 50,000 acre-feet. Retention of spring floods at these points would reduce the flood crest in Galt by 5.6 feet and in Brantford by 3.6 feet. The filling of the reservoirs after danger from floods is passed, and discharging as required, would regulate the flow at Galt to an estimated minimum of 350 c.f.s.

The report pointed out that the water supply of the area depends primarily upon the flow of the river. Galt and Fergus obtain their water from wells drilled in the rock in the vicinity of the river and depend on infiltration from the river. Kitchener and Waterloo obtain their water mainly from wells in the underlying gravel strata. This supply comes from deep seepage of rainfall and from infiltration from the upper reaches of the river. Brantford obtains its supply directly from the river, and as the other municipalities grow in population they may also have to revert directly to the river.

Immediately following the tabling of the report, no time was lost in urgently appealing to the Legislature for enabling legislation and for further assistance in developing a conservation scheme. Part of the argument was as follows:

“Individual municipalities can deal with matters of river improvement which affect them locally. They can erect dykes and protect themselves from floods, and construct sewage-disposal plants to treat their wastes. This they have done almost to the limit of their ability.

“It requires now the intervention of some central authority to carry out the larger program of works necessary to obtain for this densely populated area the protection for its health and safety necessary for its combined development.

“No type of construction will confer greater and more lasting benefits to large, densely-populated areas than the conservation and control of their water supplies.”

In March, 1932, an Act to establish “The Grand River Conservation Commission,” was passed.

The various municipalities were given the option to appoint a commissioner, and five were necessary before a charter could be obtained. This was accomplished by the co-operation of

Brantford, Galt, Kitchener, Fergus and Caledonia, and the charter obtained in May, 1934. The function of the commission could only be that of education and fact-finding, as no municipality could be assessed without their consent, and no funds, excepting some small voluntary grants, could be made available to carry on any work.

The Government had further assisted in that a second report was presented in February, 1934, by Messrs. Hogg and Rorke, dealing specifically with the feasibility and cost of a first unit at Waldemar, to be built together with the conserving works at the Luther Marsh. The cost of this project, exclusive of land and land damages, was to be roughly \$770,000. Though only a portion of the proposed project, it would help greatly toward lessening the flood menace and increasing the summer flows.

On September 12th, 1934, the commission prepared a brief which was considered favorably by the Government. In addition to the needs of conservation, it was urged as a relief measure, with the provincial Government paying its usual two-thirds of the labor costs, which share would amount to some \$200,000.

As a result of the elections of July, 1934, the commission was faced with the task of persuading a new Government of the urgency of the conservation scheme. It all took time, but the premier, Mr. Hepburn, and the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Colin Campbell, soon became our best allies in the project. The various municipalities had to be canvassed, and one by one they approved of the scheme in principle but were averse to proceeding with construction unless the Government would assume a considerable portion of the cost.

Then came the summer of 1936, with its record-breaking drought. It was not hard to focus the attention of the inhabitants, the councils and even the Government on the needs of the valley. The flow in the river became less and less; it was recorded as low as 25 c.f.s. above Preston. The river became badly polluted, especially above Blair and below Galt, the health of the inhabitants was being threatened, the farmers' wells were drying up, and the need of more water was felt everywhere. Conservation dams now meant (a) a good unemployment-relief measure; (b) a health problem solved; (c) a permanent asset to the municipalities; and (d) an eventual necessity.

The commission appeared before the National Employment Commission at Ottawa, and on September 16th, 1936, received from them the following recommendations:

1. "That in their estimation the project provides for a sufficient proportion of total outlay to be expended in labor to warrant its inclusion in any program of works undertaken for relief of the unemployed.

2. "That it is a work of necessary character and one which would conserve and add to the natural resources of the country.

3. "That any request for further action or financial aid from the Federal Government should be made by the Grand River Conservation Commission through the medium of the Ontario provincial Government."

The recommendations of the National Employment Commission were well received by the provincial Government. After several interviews with the premier and his cabinet, the scheme involving Luther Marsh and two additional dams was endorsed and assurance given that the province was willing, on a basis of \$2,000,000, to undertake 37½ per cent of the cost, providing the Federal Government assumed a similar share, leaving 25 per cent to be paid by the benefiting municipalities. In the fall of 1937, following various interviews at Ottawa with the late Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, the Hon. Mr. Cardin, Minister of Public Works and others of the Cabinet, tentative approval was also received from the Dominion Government, but it was not until August, 1938, that we received in writing the assurance that they would contribute equally with the province.

By order-in-council dated June 20th, 1938, "An Act to Provide for the Conservation of Water in the Grand River Valley" came into force. Under its terms a new commission was formed. The commission was given authority to undertake works, and assess the costs against the benefiting municipalities. It began to function within a week, the first meeting being held, at the call of the Hon. Colin Campbell, at Fergus on June 27th. Wm. Philip was elected chairman. A further report was received from Otto Holden, chief hydraulic engineer of H.E.P.C., as to alternative dam sites on the Grand River above Fergus and the possibility of securing increased amounts of storage in this section. The report revealed the feasibility of much larger storage than had been anticipated, and well within the maximum cost of \$2,000,000 set by the governments.

On July 26th, 1938, Dr. H. G. Acres, consulting engineer, was appointed chief engineer of the commission and at once took over the work commenced by the Hydro's engineers, and continued further investigation to determine which of the sites referred to in Mr. Holden's report were most suitable. Definite surveys were required, extensive diamond-drilling to determine the rock formation at the various locations had to be done, test holes and soil analyses had to be made, and land options obtained as a basis for proper valuation. This involved Luther Marsh, Belwood (a mile above the village), Shand (3 miles above Fergus), and Pilkington (below Elora).

Dr. Acres presented his report to the commission on Feb. 15th, 1939. Quoting from his report:

"The report herewith submitted definitely confirms previous investigations, and in particular those covered by the Hogg-Rorke report and the supplementary report of the engineers of the H.E.P.C., in the following essential particulars:

"1. If storage works of adequate capacity are to be constructed within feasible limits of cost, they must be limited to that portion of the basin of the Grand River above Galt.

"2. That such works, so located, will at the same time realize a maximum of benefit to the lower basin of the river, relative to the low-water flow and the modification of flood peaks.

"3. The Luther Marsh project is the cheapest, per unit of storage capacity, of any of the possible storage concentrations in the Grand River basin, by a wide margin.

"4. With the exception of Luther, any additional primary storage concentrations must be effected through the agency of high dams.

"5. Of any combination of possible sites, the cheapest for any fixed storage capacity will be a combination including the Luther and Shand sites.

"The surveys prove rather definitely:

"(a) That two concentrations, one at Luther for 10,000 acre-feet, and one at Shand for 46,000 acre-feet gross capacity will afford the cheapest facilities per unit of capacity of any combination possible within the limits of the basin,

“(b) That this gross amount of storage can be concentrated at a total cost substantially less than preliminary approximations indicated.

“(c) That structural safety and a minimum of construction hazard and contingencies can be realized at Shand in a much greater degree than at any other site within the limits of the basin, Luther excepted.

“(d) That after making rational allowance for evaporation and seepage losses, 56,000 acre-feet of available storage is none too much to provide the Provincial Health Department requirement of 200 sec.-ft. minimum at Doon, which is the basin's focal point of present and probable future pollution.

“(e) That 56,000 acre-feet of storage capacity can be made available at Luther and Shand for a total cost of \$1,785,700.

“(f) That the annual operating and maintenance cost of a two-unit storage system must of necessity be less than that associated with a five-unit system comprising control structures of similar type.

“The utilizing of the Shand site leaves available for future control and storage any of the sites proposed in the preliminary report.”

The commission promptly accepted the recommendations of Dr. Acres, and instructed him to proceed with the construction plans. During the time plans were being prepared and the contractors were preparing their bids, test-holes were dug in the vicinity of the site and Prof. C. R. Young, dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, University of Toronto, made extensive soil analyses to obtain authentic information of the locality and quantity of fill materials suitable for a compacted dam structure. The plans were completed, tenders were received, and the general contract for an earth and concrete dam at Shand was awarded to Rayner Construction Ltd., Leaside, Ont., on June 9th, 1939. Contract for the large sluice gates was awarded the Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Lachine, Que., in September, and that for the control gates and conduits to Canadian Allis-Chalmers Ltd., Toronto, the following February. The work also involved the raising and lengthening of the river bridge at Belwood, which contract was awarded to the R. A. Blyth Co., Toronto, in August, 1940.

The official turning of the first sod, by the Hon. Colin Campbell, occurred on July 11th, 1939, although work was underway by June 20th. The stream was diverted, the bed rock was exposed and unsound rock removed, the bed rock was grouted to prevent seepage, and concrete was being poured by September 2nd. At the close of the season the foundation concrete to rock surface had been completed, the east wing walls poured to a height of 24 feet, and the east embankment filled some 20 feet. The inclement weather hindered the completion of the east embankment as anticipated, but it was left at a stage which was safe against the spring floods.

And so a problem which had faced the Grand River Valley so long was changing from a vision to a reality. True, originally protection from floods was the urging factor, and the need for increased minimum flows brought about the co-operation of the various bodies concerned, still a conservation project on the Grand River was growing before our eyes.

Work was resumed in 1940 and carried on under great difficulty, due to the super-abundant and frequent rainfall throughout the year. Due to the severe requirements as to the moisture content for the compacted earth-fill, the proportion of days dry enough to carry on was very small. Throughout the work, careful control on the quality of the fill was maintained by the Sternson Laboratories Ltd., Brantford.

By capable organization, Rayner Construction Ltd. completed the embankments of the dam, diverted the Fergus-Orangeville Road, and would have completed the concrete structure at the dam within the time limit set as at November 30th, 1940, had they not been ordered to stop work, leaving a gap in the spill-way section to offset the danger of damage from a spring flood and piling ice to the C.P.R. bridge which spans the river upstream from the dam with an elevation of only 2 feet above the crest level.

The original estimates provided for the re-routing of about four miles of the C.P.R. Cataract Junction-Fergus line, which crosses the basin, along higher ground and replacing the present bridge with a new structure of greater elevation and span. Surveys and plans for this diversion were already under way when public opinion, backed 100 per cent by the Commission and also by the Provincial Government, realized that an expenditure of some \$300,000 to move the line was not justified in view of the fact that the line from Fergus to Cataract Junction was a losing proposition, with no prospect for improvement, due to the in-

roads being made by trucks into the railroad revenues. For a whole year—until December, 1940—negotiations were carried on with the C.P.R. and C.N.R. for abandonment of the line, before an agreement was finally entered into with the commission, and the C.P.R. made formal application to the Board of Transport Commission, Ottawa, for abandonment. Our commission felt a difficult problem would thus be solved. The hearing was held in Guelph in February, 1941; the case was presented by the C.P.R. and urged by the commission, but several municipal officials and business men depicted the blue ruin that would result to the few villages along the line. The judgment was handed down on May 6th, 1942, and, contrary to our expectations, the application was refused.

Time had been lost. Surveys were now rushed for a new location, and, through test drilling, the discovery was made that the foundation conditions at the intended site were not suitable for a high railroad bridge. It was, therefore, decided to utilize the dam itself as a crossing for the railroad; the railroad diverted along the east side of the flowage area, to run adjacent to the diverted Fergus-Orangeville road, and rejoin the existing C.P.R. line into Fergus after crossing over the dam. The C.P.R. agreed to this diversion; it means about two miles additional, but it alleviates a long railway bridge.

Mention has been made that conservation works at the Marsh were the cheapest, relative to storage capacity. Surveys were made, but the effect on certain drainage, the flowage area required, and the cost of the lands was still to be obtained, and the commission decided to proceed first with the main dam at Shand. In the meantime war broke out and the Federal Government requested that the work at Luther Marsh be left in abeyance. This has been done.

In February, 1934, long before any decision had been made to construct a dam, the prime minister appointed Dr. James L. Morris, of the Department of Lands and Forests, and James Mackintosh of the H.E.P.C., to apportion the costs of any works to the municipalities that benefit. Their report was received in April, 1934, and filed.

In February, 1939, the same gentlemen were asked to revise their assessments, in view of the changed conditions, mainly with reference to the need of a greater supply for sanitary purposes. There was some change, compared with the 1934 report. For example, the Galt assessment was lowered $5\frac{1}{2}$

per cent, and Kitchener's raised $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The cost of any work, which on the present project would be based on 25 per cent of cost being paid by the municipalities, was assessed as follows:

Brantford, 38.43 per cent; Paris, 3.47 per cent; Galt, 16.25 per cent; Preston, 4.27 per cent; Kitchener, 28.76 per cent; Waterloo, 6.00 per cent; Elora, 0.80 per cent; Fergus, 2.02 per cent.

No assessment was made on rural municipalities.

All of the municipalities, except Galt and Elora, appealed the assessment.

The Ontario Municipal Board heard the appeals during sittings which totalled seven days, and on November 23rd, 1939, handed down their judgment which upheld in its entirety the assessments of Messrs. Morris and Mackintosh.

The Shand Dam consists of a concrete spillway section, 150 feet long, on ledge rock, designed to pass safely all ice and freshet flows, and equipped with motor-operated controlling devices to discharge the regulated flow at any elevation of storage water. This section is flanked on either side with a watertight embankment with concrete abutments and wing walls to stabilize and protect the embankments adjacent to the spillway section. The spillway section is mass concrete (except for the necessary control galleries), 78 feet across at bed-rock and rising 38 feet to the crest. The wing walls have a spread at the base of 386 feet, which is, of course, the width of the embankment at that point. Concrete key walls into and above bedrock extend from the spillway section 500 feet into the natural west slope, and 200 feet, into the natural east slope. The concrete totalled 49,000 cubic yards.

There are four sluice gates, each 30 feet by 30 feet, of conventional crest type, equipped with hoists, towers and bridges, and are motor-operated. Three conduits, one $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter at the base and two $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher, are built through the spillway section and are controlled by motor-operated butterfly valves.

The excavation dumped to waste was 280,000 cubic yards, in addition to 80,000 cubic yards to strip the borrow-pits.

The embankments, consisting of 508,000 cubic yards, extending 2,100 feet across the valley, consist of a core of com-

pacted impervious material of carefully regulated moisture content; shoulders of pervious materials to act as filters; rock-filled toes; and rip-rap facing both up and down stream. The upstream slope is 1 to 3, the downstream 1 to 2. The rock toes required 21,000 cubic yards and the rip-rap 27,000 cubic yards. The bedrock required 251 cubic yards of grouting.

In connection with this work, a highway bridge at the village of Belwood has had to be raised 15 feet and the spans lengthened from 150 feet to 450 feet. Some 1,700 acres of land will have to be flooded.

The dam was practically completed in January this year. The first C.P.R. train went over it on March 9th and on March 17th water began to run over the top of the spillway. Its first full use as flood retainer will be in the spring of 1943.

The official opening, by Premier Hepburn of Ontario, took place on August 7th, 1942, with attendance of a great crowd.

This has been a long story, but it is the story of a real problem that had to be solved, and of how it is solved in part at least. Before us stands the first unit of the Grand River Conservation Scheme—the first of its kind in Canada.



WELLESLEY TOWNSHIP AND ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT

W. J. Wintemberg in his study of the origin of the place names of Waterloo County, states that the Township of Wellesley was named after Richard Wellesley, Marquis of Wellesley, of Norragh, second Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley of Dangan Castle, and Baron Wellesley, of Wellesley, Somersetshire, the eldest brother of the Duke of Wellington, born 1760, died 1842. The original name of the family was Wellington, which was exchanged for Wellesley about 1797.

Harrison regards Wellesley as equivalent to "Well's Lea (O.E. *wiell*, genit. *wielles*, spring and leah (M.E. *leg*h, ley, etc.) a meadow)."

Smith's Canada, vol. II, printed in 1858, relates that to the west of Woolwich is the Township of Wellesley, one of the

townships of the "Queen's Bush." This township contains excellent land and is principally timbered with hardwood and a small quantity of pine. It is well watered, having several branches of the Conestogo and Smith's Creek distributed over it. Wellesley has latterly been settling up very fast. In 1837 it contained but 63 inhabitants, in 1841, 254, and in 1850 the number had been increased to 3,396. In 1845, 1,280 acres were returned as under cultivation and in 1850 the quantity had increased to 9,756 acres. There are one grist mill and four saw mills in the township and 68,000 bushels of wheat, 43,000 bushels of oats, 7,000 bushels of peas, 29,000 bushels of potatoes, 27,000 bushels of turnips, 41,000 pounds of maple sugar, 9,000 pounds of wool, and 17,000 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849, a very large return considering the short time the township has been occupied.

The survey was made in 1842 but the active settlement did not take place until after the survey.

The Conestogo River has its source in Peel Township, County of Wellington, and after crossing Wellesley Township, enters Woolwich Township and enters the Grand River near the Village of Conestogo. The stream is said to have received its name from George Eby, one of a small exploring party from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In crossing, one of the party remarked upon its similarity to the Conestoga River of Lancaster County, to which Mr. Eby replied, "Conestogo it shall be," and so it has been called ever since.

For "ways that are crooked" the most remarkable stream is the Nith River, formerly known as Smith's Creek (Schmidt's). The intricacies of its course are almost indefinable. The river comes out of Perth County and finds Waterloo's border near the southwest corner of Wellesley Township.

The river is said to have been named after the Nith in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, by James Jackson, one of the founders of Ayr.

The Townships of Waterloo, Woolwich, Wilmot and Wellesley were comprised in a large tract of country called the Wellington District with Guelph the largest place.

In 1851 the Hinck's government brought in a measure to subdivide what was then called Upper Canada, into smaller judicial and municipal districts, of which Waterloo County was made one, with Berlin as the county town.

In 1842 when the Common School Act was passed, there were no schools in Wellesley. Squatters were about this time pouring into Wellesley, the "Queen's Bush." In the decade following the establishment of Common Schools, there was great progress made. The Wellesley lands were nearly all taken up and school houses created in the township.

Rev. James Sims was the local Superintendent of Schools for Wellesley for twelve years and Chairman of the Board of Public Instruction for eight. The Local Superintendents constituted the Board, which among other duties, had the examination of teachers and granting of certificates to teach.

The settlement of Wellesley and Woolwich Townships, formerly known as the "Queen's Bush," followed some time after settlement of Wilmot had begun. The people entered the county from the south and finding Dumfries, Waterloo and Wilmot well occupied, they pushed farther northward to find unoccupied land. In this northern township the settlers were of mixed nationality, comprising English, Scotch, Irish and German, with varied religious beliefs.

Among individual residents there were ups and downs, trials and vicissitudes, just as in the present-day life.

Wellesley was the latest settled of the townships of the county, owing to the fact that its lands were the last to be placed on the market. The first settlers of whom we have any record were a Mr. Blum and a Mr. Anselle, the latter a Frenchman, who located on the site of Heidelberg in 1832. Blum settled on Lot 11, Concession A, and Anselle on Lot 9, north of the present highway, where he kept a tavern. Other settlers who followed were Beising, Curtis, Foerster, Kertes, Lackner, families who settled in the vicinity of Heidelberg.

Heidelberg was named after Heidelberg, Germany, either by John Meyer or John Kressler, the first named of whom planned the southeast portion of the village and the latter of whom held the commission of postmaster on the establishment of Heidelberg post office.

In St. Clements the pioneer was Adolph Schittler. He was soon followed by Adolph Stroh, who opened a tavern, in which was located the post office, established soon after. A log school house and chapel combined, had been erected in the vicinity and a Catholic missionary, on being asked to suggest a name for the post office chose the name of the saint, which the village

now bears. The first stores were those of Borres and Glyck and Herbert Giller, opened about 1844. Ambrose Starr located here about the same year.

The vicinity of Hawkesville was settled by the Hawke family about 1846 or 1847. The brothers of that name, John, Gabriel, Percival and William came in from England, accompanied by their father, who was then past the prime of life. They built a grist mill where the village now is as soon as they came in, and some time after a sawmill was built by Percival about four miles farther west. Gabriel opened the first store in the place soon after. The fact that Gabriel was the first postmaster may have had something to do with the selection of the name for the village. He was deputy reeve and his brother, John, was reeve in the provisional council of Waterloo County in 1852. Other pioneers in this district were Messrs. Hughes, Thomson and Empey.

Between 1846 and 1847 the Village of Linwood was settled. Mr. Thomas Ransom, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Robert Crooks, Mr. William Owens, Mr. Archibald Calder, Mr. Ryan and Mr. McCormick, being numbered among its pioneers. To the west of Linwood Mr. B. Woodman and Mr. Andrew Case were among the first to settle and further to the southwest, among the first settlers were Mr. Christian Ernst, Mr. William Chalmers and Mr. Charles Robertson.

Crosshill, which is about the centre of the township was settled about the time of the survey and among the first to arrive were David and William Hastings, the Glaister family, George Hewitt and Messrs. Campbell, Godbe and Forwell.

Wellesley village, in the southwest was commenced by John Smith, a squatter, who came into the township before the survey. Other pioneers were Christopher and Henry Doering, Christian Boshart, Charles Ottman and John Zoeger, the last named who opened the first store in the village. John G. Reiner built the first unit of the present woollen mill.

Bamberg was first called Weimar. Its present name was suggested by Ferdinand Walter, the postmaster in 1861. It was named after the German City of Bamberg.

The southern and eastern portions of the township were largely settled by Old Country Germans, among whom were John Moser, the Kroetsch family, Adam Esbaugh and Ambrose Starr.

In the northwestern portion of the township the early settlement was chiefly by Irish and the balance of the western survey was peopled by English and Scotch. A considerable settlement of Irish located in the southwest and of Hessian Lutherans along the fifth line.

As an agricultural district the township of Wellesley has few equals. The land is composed mostly of either a clay loam or heavy clay, hence the land is not only strong but very durable. The township is divided into two sections, the eastern and western, together comprising about 66,000 acres of land.

The land in the township is laid out in blocks by the roads running one and a half miles by one and a quarter miles across.

The first municipal election was held in Crosshill. From 1850 to 1865 the township was divided into five wards. This was then changed and the township returns its council elected by the township as a whole.

The reeves of Wellesley Township were: John Hawke 1852, and 1859-1863; Adam Erbach, 1853; M. P. Empy, 1854; John Zoeger, 1855-1858, 1864; W. H. Vardon, M.D., 1865-8; Ferdinand Walter, 1869-1896; Allen Rennie, 1897-1900; Thomas Short, 1901-1904; Robert J. Kerr, 1905; Alexander B. Robertson, 1906-'10 and 1912-'15; Henry Huehn, 1911; J. Reidel, 1916-'25; W. H. Knight, 1926-'29; P. A. Wagner, 1933-'39; Edwin Huehn, 1940--.



SUDDABY SCHOOL

FORMERLY CENTRAL SCHOOL, KITCHENER

In attempting to tell the story of the Central School, re-named the Suddaby School, it would appear desirable at the outset to trace and review in some detail the steps taken through the earlier years by the then village, now the City of Kitchener, to provide elementary education for its youth. The facts are, however, somewhat difficult to ascertain since those who were conversant with the school affairs of those early days have passed away and the chief source, if not the only one, is the paper prepared for the Historical Society by the late Thomas Pearce, Inspector of Schools, and such bits of information as are set forth in reports of proceedings of the Town Council in

the *Deutscher Canadier* and the later *Berlin Telegraph* during the years 1855 to 1857.

Newspapers of the day paid more attention to foreign news, steamship sailings, events in Europe and the United States and did not record events and local happenings about which the public was supposed to know.

What was a fine school in 1857 and considered an achievement of which the town was justly proud developed at a later date into one of the finest public schools of the County of Waterloo and the surrounding district.

The school has interesting traditions, only a few of which can be touched upon here. The pupils who at one time or another attended the school have scattered far and wide, while others became the leaders of the town and the city as we know it today, and take a pride in having spent their formative years in the school under capable teachers who year in and year out gave of their best in building character and preparing those in their charge for later life.

The first school in Berlin, now Kitchener, was opened in 1808 in a small building near the corner of Mill Street and Shoemaker Avenue in the South Ward. John Beatty was the teacher.

About 1813 the Reverend Benjamin Eby, afterwards Bishop Eby, built a log meeting house on the Mennonite Church property on East King Street. In time the meeting house proved too small and Bishop Eby built a frame annex in which he opened a German school in the winter of 1818-'19. Bishop Eby taught German and continued it almost every winter till 1844. Occasionally an itinerant teacher was engaged to teach English.

In 1834 the Mennonites decided to erect a new church and at that time moved the frame annex to the southeast corner of the cemetery where it stood for many years and was known as Eby's School or the Red Schoolhouse.

In 1833 a schoolhouse was built on the lot where now stands the firehall on Frederick Street and beside a church which had previously been built there. A Mr. Growd taught in this school during the winters of 1833-'4 and 1834-'5. The growth of the village was slow and in consequence the school attendance was not large. The following year Alfred B. Hopkins taught at the Frederick Street School in the winter of 1836-'7 while Isaac Z.

Hunsiker taught at the Red School for nine months beginning May, 1837.

In 1836 the trustees were Peter Erb, John S. Roat and Jacob S. Shoemaker.

Then as now a progressive spirit manifested itself in the growing town. Leaders of the day were Bishop Eby, Henry W. Peterson, Henry B. Bowman, the trustees in the year 1837. James Derry taught at the Frederick Street school in the winter of 1837-'8. However, due to the difficulty of heating the school and for lack of repairs and the uncertain habits of the teacher, the school was closed in mid-winter.

Mr. John Brown taught in the Frederick Street school in the summer of 1838. John Winger taught here the following winter but suffered so much from the cold that the next summer he fitted up his pump-house, where now is located the Bank of Toronto, for a school-house and taught there the following two winters. The average attendance of pupils was thirty.

In 1839 the Frederick Street school was repaired and re-occupied. The trustees were Christian Unger, John W. Eby and John Benner.

In this connection it might be noted that John Frederick Augustees Sykes Fayette, a well-educated mulatto, built a schoolhouse in 1840 on his own account in the rear of where the Royal Exchange Hotel later stood. He called his school the Wellington Institute and opened it in December, charging the usual fees but his school being poorly patronized, he ran into debt and left after two years quite suddenly much to the chagrin of his creditors. His was the first school in which an attempt had been made to teach grammar and the first in which the pupils saw a map. Jacob Y. Shantz and later Israel D. Bowman attended this school.

In 1842 an act was passed authorizing the formation of school districts. These school districts became school sections in 1846. From that year on till its incorporation as a village in 1854, Berlin was known to school authorities as school section No. 5 of Waterloo Township. From about this time school was kept in both the church and the schoolhouse on the firehall property. The time of keeping school open was gradually increased to six and even nine months.

Among teachers who taught in one or other of the village schools during the last few years before the opening of the Central School were Frederick Gottlieb, A. G. Collins, Eliás Eby, James D. Kennedy, Gabriel Bowman, Peter E. W. Moyer and John Oberholtzer.

Mr. Adam Ruby taught for a while in one of the Frederick Street schools in 1848 and for nine months in 1849. In 1852 John Klein was appointed teacher in the Red Schoolhouse and taught three or four years.

In 1853 the County Council purchased three and one-half acres of land between Frederick Street and Lancaster Street for a site for a Grammar School, paying therefore £ 160 (\$640). A deed dated January 1st, 1855, conveyed the property to the joint use of the Grammar and Common Schools.

The last trustees of school section No. 5, Waterloo Township, were Reverend F. W. Bindeman, William Davidson and George Jantz. Michael McNab was principal of the Frederick Street school at a salary of £ 75 (\$300) a year. The census taken just before the incorporation of the village showed the number of children of school age within the proposed village limits to be 181.

Berlin began the year 1854 as an incorporated village. The members of the first Board of Trustees were George Jantz, Chairman, William Davidson, Secretary, Dr. John Scott, Jacob Y. Shantz, Henry Eby and John W. Eby.

William Smith was the first principal under the new board at a salary of £ 100 (\$400) a year and Dr. Scott was the first local superintendent at a salary of £ 3 (\$12) per annum. Mr. Smith was re-engaged for 1855 at an increased salary. He was assisted by a Miss Eakins, who had the honor of being the first lady teacher in Berlin.

The increase in the number of children of school age demanded more school accommodation and steps were taken looking to the erection of a schoolhouse on the property on Frederick Street.

At the session of the Council at the Courthouse on January 15th, 1855, on motion of Mr. Tyson, seconded by Mr. Klein, the clerk was instructed to advertise in the Berlin Telegraph and Galt Reporter for submission of plans and specifications for a two-storey brick Grammar and Elementary School for the

Town of Berlin, the first storey to contain two large rooms for an elementary school and the second storey to contain a large room for a Grammar School and a library, the amount to be paid for the plans and specifications, if accepted, to be £7, 10s., the plans to be in the clerk's hands by February 20th.

Meanwhile the Council made arrangements for accommodation of the local Grammar School in the Mechanics' Institute by March 1st.

In its issue of March 1st, 1855, the *Deutscher Canadier*, a local weekly newspaper, reported that at the meeting of the Municipal Council plans and specifications for a schoolhouse had been submitted by a Mr. Beattie, an architect of London, C.W. A committee was appointed to look over the plans submitted and report thereon at next meeting.

At the next meeting of the Council it was moved by Mr. Ziegler, seconded by Mr. Klein that the plans prepared by John Dalgaesh be accepted and that the reeve make an order on the treasurer for £7, 10s, in payment. It was further decided to have fifty posters printed, calling for tenders to be handed in by May 8th for the building of the new school.

At the May session of the Council tenders were read from Thomas Broughton for £2180 and from Frederick Lake and Philip Reichert for £1985. Apparently these tenders were not considered satisfactory for on motion of Mr. Ziegler, seconded by Mr. Huber, the clerk was instructed to have posters printed, calling for new tenders for the building of the new school, all tenders to be in the hands of the Council for consideration by June 1st. It was stipulated that the new school had to be under roof by November 1st and the building to be completed by June 1st, 1856.

Upon opening of the tenders on June 13th it was learned that the tender of Philip Poth was the lowest and on motion of Mr. Klein, seconded by Mr. Ziegler, the tender of Philip Poth was accepted. The building was to be in accordance with the plans and specifications and Mr. Poth was required to provide the necessary guarantee covering the completion of the contract as provided in the call for tenders.

At the meeting of the Council on July 12th, on motion of Mr. Huber, seconded by Mr. Klein, Thomas Bailey was appointed overseer of the masonry work of the new school and Gabriel Bauman was appointed overseer of the carpenter work, each to receive 7s a day for their services. At the same meeting on motion of Mr. Ziegler, seconded by Mr. Klein, the bonds of the

following were accepted in connection with the contract, viz.: Philip Poth, Henry Stroh, George Seip, C. R. Nahrgang and Paul Schmidt.

Notice of the passing of the by-law for raising £3,000 for the new school house was given in the issue of the *Deutscher Canadier* of July 26th, the bylaw having been passed in Council on July 23rd.

Reports as to the progress of the erection of the building are lacking. However, in the issue of the same paper of November 29th, there is reference to the delay in placing the building under roof due to unfavorable weather conditions.

On January 10th, 1856, the newspaper reported that David Knox had been appointed teacher of the Elementary School and Patrick Clerihew as principal of the Grammar School. The editor also expressed the hope that the conduct of the two institutions would be better than it had been heretofore.

Mr. Mackie replaced Mr. Huber on the Board. The nomination meeting of trustees had been poorly attended since only twelve citizens had shown their interest, eight Scots and four Germans.

County examinations held on February 20th brought out no candidates from Berlin. The examination in German had been conducted by Mr. Rudolph for the one pupil presenting himself. The paper listed the pupils who passed with the names of their teachers and the subjects covered.

In a report in the *Berlin Telegraph* of June 20th the proceedings of the Town Council on June 9th set forth that on motion of Mr. Klein, seconded by Mr. Ziegler, the town clerk was instructed to advertise for tenders for the painting of the woodwork of the new schoolhouse with two coats of paint and the furnishing of eave troughing, tenders to be in by June 23rd.

There is a report that the County Council made a grant of £50 to the Common School Board toward the completion of the new school building. Two new members appeared on the Board of 1856, namely John A. Mackie and Henry S. Huber.

David Knorr was the last principal of the Frederick Street school.

In its issue of December 5th, 1856, the *Berlin Telegraph* reports the proceedings of the Council. On motion of Mr. Klein, seconded by Mr. Tyson, a committee consisting of Mr. Huber and Mr. Klein, was appointed to purchase stoves for the

new school. On motion of Mr. Ziegler, seconded by Mr. Tyson, the amount of £25 was granted the Board of Trustees to be used in furnishing the school with necessary equipment. Among accounts passed was one for £21, 17s, 6d, for Mr. Bailey for superintending the mason work of the school. An account of H. S. Huber for paint and lumber, and the account of Shoemaker and Potter for bookcases and carpenterwork were passed together with the account of P. Wolf for £21, 6s, 3d, for painting the outside woodwork of the new school.

The building was apparently nearing completion in all details. On January 8th the Deutscher Canadier reports that the account of Lehnen and Schneider for £31, 5s was passed for tin work on the school. The account of Philip Wolf for interior painting was passed for the amount of £53, 6s.

On motion of Mr. Ziegler, seconded by Mr. Klein, the report of the committee appointed to examine the school building was received and adopted. This report is given in full.

The Berlin Telegraph on January 16th, 1857, notes that at the meeting of ratepayers on the 14th three school trustees had been elected, viz.: A. J. Peterson, Jacob Y. Shantz and William Hespeler, who replaced the late Dr. Scott.

The new Central School was opened in January, 1857, under the principalship of Alexander Young at a salary of £150 a year. Assistants were John R. Strang at a salary of £90, and Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker, and later Miss Eliza Wait.

The Grammar School was moved from the old printing office on King Street East to the upper rooms in the new school and opened on January 2nd.

On March 16th the Town Council appointed Mr. Tim and Mr. Bowlby a committee to secure a bell for the school to serve the town as well.

Mr. Evans, the principal of the Grammar School, resigned due to ill health and the Board appointed Robert Mathieson, B.A., of Milton, the new principal of the Grammar School. An extended article appeared in the Berlin Telegraph setting forth the qualifications of the new principal.

When in 1858 the Roman Catholic Separate School was opened, a considerable number of pupils withdrew from the Central School. An additional teacher was not required until 1863 when a fifth teacher was appointed at a salary of £100.

Mr. John R. Strang resigned as assistant master on November 1st, 1858, and Thomas Pearce was appointed in his stead.

In 1864 Alexander Young resigned the principalship and Thomas Pearce, who had succeeded Mr. Strang on November 1st, 1858, assumed the principalship.

In 1868 a portion of the Grammar School room was partitioned off for a sixth division. The accommodation remained ample until 1871.

In that year the Village of Berlin was incorporated as a town. Grammar Schools became High Schools and Common Schools became Public Schools. The Board of Public Instruction and the office of Local Superintendent of Schools were abolished and the County Board of Examiners and the County Inspector of Schools, respectively, were substituted therefor. Thomas Pearce, the principal of the Central School for the past seven years, received the appointment of County Inspector. In his place Donald McCaig was appointed principal and W. F. Chapman was appointed first assistant.

In the issue of the *Deutscher Canadier* of July 9th, 1857, there is an announcement of the examination to be held on July 17th in the school, which citizens and parents are invited to attend not only to view the progress made by the pupils but also to make a good impression on them and give evidence that the public is interested in what they do at school.

On July 23rd the same paper reports that the examination had been very satisfactory and the general verdict was that "we now have a good school in our town." The good deportment of the pupils and their ready response are an honor and a pleasure to the principal, Mr. Young.

On August 18th the paper states that the local Grammar School was opened on the 10th under the principalship of Professor R. Mathieson, B.A., who had come with best testimonials as to ability and teaching experience.

The attendance at the Central School increased rapidly from 1871 and to procure more room at little cost the Public School Board petitioned the Town Council to provide accommodation for the High School elsewhere. The Council granted the petition and the High School was removed to what was formerly the New Jerusalem Church, corner of Church and Benton Streets, and thus the Public School Board gained another room, but from that time on had undisputed possession of the whole premises.

The members of the first Public School Board of the new town were John A. Mackie, Chairman, A. J. Peterson, Secretary, Jacob Y. Shantz, J. H. Heller, Henry Baedecker, W. H. Bowlby, for the next twenty-four years, Frederick Rittinger and Enoch Ziegler.

Donald McCaig resigned the principalship of the Central School in February, 1872, and Alexander Young, the former principal, was reappointed principal and about the same time a seventh division was opened.

In 1873 Israel D. Bowman became Secretary of the Board and held the office for twenty-three years.

The school population continued to grow rapidly so that in 1874 an eighth division was opened in a room over the new Fire Hall on Frederick Street.

The first High School Entrance Examination was held the same year (1874) and the Central School made an excellent showing, evidence that the school was making satisfactory progress in point of scholarship as well as along other lines.

Two years later (1876) an addition of four rooms was built at the rear of the Central School at a cost of \$5,000. The division at the Fire Hall was moved to the Central School and a new division, the ninth, was formed as well.

In 1877 the Central School was selected by the Minister of Education on the recommendation of the County Inspector for one of the Model Schools for the training of third class teachers. Mr. Young resigned the principalship at midsummer and Jeremiah Suddaby received the appointment, becoming the first principal of the Model School. Another assistant master was added to the staff in 1878.

Mr. J. H. Heller and Henry Schwenn, trustees, retired in 1879, having served 14 and 12 years respectively, and Dr. R. Mylius was elected trustee and remained on the Board for 15 years.

In 1882 the first Kindergarten was opened in the Central School with Miss Janet Metcalfe as teacher.

In 1886 the accommodation once more became inadequate. All teachers' rooms of the Central School were occupied by classes and overcrowding threatened, whereupon the Board purchased a site for a school on Agnes Street in the West Ward. A four-room brick school house was erected here at a cost of \$4,000 and two divisions were opened in the fall. In 1896 four more rooms were added. In 1890 a four-room school was built

on Courtland Avenue East at a cost of \$4,500. In 1894 a four-room school was built on Margaret Avenue West.

The last session of the Model School at Central School was held in the fall of 1907 with a record attendance of students.

Principal Jeremiah Suddaby died suddenly on May 29th, 1910, after a service lasting thirty-four years. In memory of him the Board changed the name of the school to Suddaby School. On the reopening of school in September the principalship was assumed by John F. Carmichael until the end of 1911 when he was appointed principal of the new Victoria School.

Arthur Foster assumed the principalship of Suddaby School on January 1st, 1912, and continued until when he retired to enter other work. James D. Weir then became principal and continued until his death on June 9th, 1927. Sydney A. Smithson assumed the principalship and remained until his death in 1937. Harry DeBrusk, the present principal, was appointed in September, 1937.

Many of the teachers who at one time or another served on the staff of the school during the past forty or fifty years are well remembered by the public of the present day. Their outstanding contribution was their display of unstinted devotion, their faithful service and constant endeavor to instill into the pupils who passed through their classes a love for learning in itself and those principles that make for better citizenship. Some of those who served on the staff of the school were: Jeremiah Suddaby, Richard Reid, Finlay MacPherson, Louis von Neubronn, Miss Stumpf, Miss Shoemaker, Charles G. Fraser, Senator William D. Euler, Dr. Herman Martin, Aaron W. Hilborn, Annie Scully, Alice O. Cowan, Inspector Fred W. Shepard, Harry W. Brown, B.A., James D. Weir, Peter Fisher, Sydney A. Smithson, Miss Lydia Sheppard, Mabel B. Dunham, B.A., Anna von Neubronn, Janet Metcalfe, Miss Johnston, Ada Cairnes and many others.

For many years no changes in the building were made but with the growth of the city and the consequent increase in the school population the time came when an increase in school accommodation again became imperative.

At the meeting of the Board on October 20th, 1921, plans were received from Architect Franklin of Toronto of a feasible addition to the school and a special meeting was arranged for discussion of the question of building. The Board decided to enlarge Suddaby School the following year (1922) and invited local architects to submit rough plans.

Plans submitted by Architect Franklin on Nov. 10th were approved and he was instructed to prepare working plans and specifications so that tenders might be called for. At the meeting on February 2nd (1922) it was reported that the building committee found the plans satisfactory and instructions were given for calling for tenders for the building of the new school. Tenders for the mechanical trades were to be called for later. On March 8th some variations in the plans were proposed and at a following meeting the Board, subject to the approval of the City Council, awarded the general contract to Casper Braun for \$118,581 and the heating and plumbing contract to Battler and Freiburger for \$30,325. At a later meeting a resolution was passed to apply to the City Council to raise on thirty-year debentures at five and one-half per cent the sum of \$162,000 for the extension and addition to the school in accordance with the plans.

Many details were dealt with in subsequent meetings, all with a view of securing the best construction and equipment available in the new building.

The corner-stone of the new building was laid on June 10th, (1922) by H. L. Staebler, Chairman of the Board, and short addresses were given by members of the Board. By the end of December the building was approaching completion.

A further application was made to the City Council at the July meeting of the Board for an additional \$20,000 on the same terms as the former application in order to cover the cost of furniture and other equipment for the additional class-rooms and for the levelling of the grounds.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the formal opening of the school which was set for September 24th. The open air meeting was held at two o'clock and was attended by a large number of citizens. Mr. E. D. Lang presided and welcomed the visitors, inviting everyone to inspect the school. The regent of the Princess of Wales chapter of the Daughters of the Empire presented the school with a large Union Jack which was gratefully accepted by Principal J. D. Weir. The hoisting of the flag was followed by the singing of the National Anthem. Mr. E. G. Stuebing, chairman of the Board, gave a brief outline of the story of the old and the new school.

The Board entertained the guests of honor, Sir Robert Falconer, President of Toronto University, and Professor A. H. Leak of Toronto, Inspector of Household Science and Manual

Training, in addition to members of the City Council and other invited guests. Principal J. F. Carmichael acted as toast master and Professor Leak gave an address expressing his pleasure with the two new departments.

The evening program in the assembly room was featured by drills under the leadership of Harold Ballantyne, Physical Instructor, and numbers by the school choir under J. L. Yule, Musical Director.

Sir Robert Falconer in his address expressed his views on the making of a Canadian, urging all parents and others who have anything to do with the building of character in the youth not only to instil a love for learning but also to lead the young mind to strive for the things that are honourable, lovely and of good repute, and above all to instil too a reverence for religion and for the great unknown force that guides men and women. Sir Robert concluded his address with a reference to the wonderful heritage that Canadian people possess in the country with its vast resources. Great opportunities lie before every boy and girl to use the knowledge each possesses so that each can decide and follow the best course in life and develop his or her individuality.

For many long years the school has furnished an important quota of students who yearly seek higher qualifications in the Collegiate and eventually find their place in the industrial establishments of the city and on the clerical staffs of business institutions. Notable among the students who attended the school is Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada.

The present staff of the school consists of the following: H. DeBrusk, Principal, R. Boothby, C. Munro, R. Rhodes, Miss A. Knechtel, Miss P. Schrag, Mrs. D. Durst, Miss E. Smithson, Miss W. Cassel, Miss M. Wells, Miss A. Welton, Miss C. Hutchinson, Miss C. Riddell, Miss A. Goudie, Miss R. Adamson, Miss M. Kirkness, Miss R. Sternall, Miss H. Brown, Miss G. Schmidt, Miss E. MacLachlan, Mrs. H. Shelley, Miss H. Waite and Miss M. Gilmore.

Situated as it is amid a park-like setting, Suddaby School presents in every way an ideal not often duplicated and that must appeal not only to every pupil who enters its portals from day to day but also to the teachers who are so fortunate as to work amid surroundings so vastly different from those that existed when the first school was erected in 1856.

BIOGRAPHY

JOHN M. SCHNEIDER

With the passing on February 23rd, 1942, of John Metz Schneider, founder and president of J. M. Schneider Limited, the meat trade and industry lost one of its pioneers; Kitchener lost a prominent and influential citizen and Canada a loyal and respected industrialist who for more than fifty years had done his full part in developing the domestic and export market; his thousands of friends lost one who earned their admiration by his unfailing consideration and fair play.

John M. Schneider was born February 17th, 1859, and had celebrated his 83rd birthday.

The founder of J. M. Schneider Limited took a leading part in the civic and business life of Kitchener and served a three-year term on the City Council and had always been active on the Kitchener Board of Trade.

Mr. Schneider started his business very modestly, in a small shed adjoining his home. From that humble beginning he developed the Schneider meat business, winning a constantly increasing number of friends and steady customers as the years went on, because they admired him personally as well as his ways of doing business. Larger quarters soon became necessary and one building after another was outgrown. Today there is a great group of buildings and a large stock farm, standing as monuments to his genius and success.

Mr. Schneider was a staunch churchman and a loyal member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, keenly interested in the building of the new church on the corner of Margaret Avenue and Queen Street in 1935.

Mr. Schneider married in 1884 Helena R. Ahrens, who survives him as do also his three sons, Charles A., Norman C. and Fred H., all associated with their father in the packing business, a daughter, Mrs. Walter V. Siegner, of Kitchener; two brothers, Henry M. and William, a sister, Mrs. George Alles, all of Kitchener, nine grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

His home life was in every way ideal.

PETER F. SCHUMMER

Wellesley Township Clerk for forty years, and the "Grand Old Man" of the township, Peter F. Schummer, St. Clements, died on Dec. 12, 1942.

About five years ago, Mr. Schummer retired from his position of township clerk and since that time he had been living in retirement without lessening his interest in public affairs.

Mr. Schummer was born in March, 1851, in Syracuse, N.Y. His parents died when he was two years of age. As a boy, he was sent to boarding school at Baltimore and later attended college at Buffalo. Following his studies at Buffalo, he enrolled as a student at St. Jerome's College. At the time of his death he was one, if not the oldest member of the St. Jerome's Alumni Association.

At the completion of his studies he moved to St. Clements where he taught school. An accomplished musician, he also gave music lessons. For forty years he was organist at the St. Clements R.C. Church. Up to the time of his death, he retained his interest in music and was able to perform at piano and organ with remarkable technique for one in his nineties.

Mr. Schummer, after a few years of school teaching in St. Clements, became a leading citizen of the community and the township. He opened a general store which became a centre for the farming community and, after his appointment as township clerk, he carried on the business of the township from a large desk in the living room of his home. He was appointed postmaster by the Laurier Government in 1897.

He is survived by four sons, Frank of Linwood, Matthew of St. Clements, Joseph of Waterloo and John of Detroit, and two daughters, Anna May at home and Mrs. J. S. Doyle (Kate), Toronto.

He leaves 18 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

HERBERT M. SNYDER

Herbert M. Snyder, President of Snyder's Limited, Waterloo, son of Simon Snyder, druggist, was born in Waterloo, April 21st, 1873, and died at Kitchener, February 1st, 1942.

Mr. Snyder was of a happy cheerful disposition and readily made friends wherever he went. He married Elma P. Snyder in

October, 1905. Since November 1928, his home was at Highland Place, a country estate on the north bank of the Grand River, across the highway from the Freeport Sanatorium.

Snyders Limited is a prominent furniture and upholstering business, well-known throughout the country, with a factory located on King Street, Waterloo.

H. M. Snyder, a capable business executive, was connected with it for about forty years. He was a former President of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association, was director of the Dominion Life Assurance Company and charter member of the K. & W. Rotary Club. He was a member of the First United Church, Waterloo.

Mr. Snyder was educated in the Waterloo Public Schools and the K. & W. Collegiate. He always maintained an active interest in sport, excelled in tennis and football and later was a member of the Westmount Golf and Country Club and of the Granite Club.

Mrs. Snyder survives her husband as does also one brother, Clayton H. Snyder, Managing Director of the Snyder firm, and two sisters, Mrs. Fred H. Groff of Winnipeg, and Mrs. Frank H. Hodgins, Waterloo. One brother, Alfred H. Snyder, Vice-President of Snyders Limited, died in 1938.

JOHN EDWARD BILGER

John E. Bilger was born in South Cayuga, in June 1872 and died suddenly at his home on January 17th, 1942.

He taught school for three years near Dunnville, until June 1894. In October of that year he first came to Berlin, now Kitchener, where he was employed by the old Berlin Gas Company, became its secretary and so remained until 1902 when apparently, he went to Toronto. In 1905 he married in Dunnville, Clara A. Wismer, a friend of his youth and Toronto trained nurse. They lived in Toronto until 1906 and then moved to Calgary, Alberta. In 1909 they came back to Berlin where Mr. Bilger took a position with the Breithaupt Leather Company, eventually became its sales manager and remained for the rest of his life, 33 years. He was well-known in the leather trade in Canada.

Mr. Bilger was a member of the Kitchener-Waterloo Y.M.C.A. Board of Directors since its inception and latterly the

Board's Secretary. He represented the Public School Board on the Kitchener Public Library Board from 1936 on and was its chairman for two years, 1938 and 1939. He had been member of the School Board of Trustees for twelve years, three years as chairman, and was largely responsible for the beautiful school buildings erected during his time and which are the pride of the city.

In Masonic circles he was a member of Grand River Lodge, A.F. & A.M.

John Bilger was a prominent Churchman. For twenty-six years he was superintendent of Zion Evangelical Church Sunday School, and for two years before the assistant superintendent.

He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Jean at home, and Doris of Masillon, Ohio, and by a brother Charles, at Dunnville, and a sister, Mrs. Edward Snider of Baden.

ELIZABETH ZIEGLER

Elizabeth Ziegler was the daughter of Waterloo County pioneers, Enoch Ziegler and Hannah Hallman. She received her early education in Kitchener (Berlin) Public and High Schools. She later attended Toronto Normal School and at the time of her graduation was the youngest student to receive a certificate. Of interest is the fact that this certificate was signed by Dr. Egerton Ryerson, Ontario's first Minister of Education.

Miss Ziegler's career as a teacher extended over a period of fifty-eight years, beginning when she was fifteen years of age. She first taught in the Village of Breslau for one year and for two years in Bloomingdale before joining the staff of the Waterloo Central School in 1875. Subsequently she was appointed principal of Alexandra School.

Following her retirement in 1930, the Canadian National Railway presented Miss Ziegler with a return trip ticket to the Pacific Coast in recognition of her long teaching service.

On September 2nd, 1931, Miss Ziegler was the honored guest at the opening, on Moore Avenue, Waterloo, of the "ELIZABETH ZIEGLER SCHOOL," so named in her honor by the Public School Board and the teaching staff. Premier George S. Henry, who officiated at the opening, said: "As to this splendid building, it is a monument to the purpose, integrity, and inspiration of a woman of the community who has helped

to fashion the lives of its citizens and has helped them to make the best use of them. I refer to Miss Ziegler, whom we have here today."

Miss Ziegler's death occurred on November 3rd, 1942, in Simcoe where she had been living for nearly a year. Most of her life had been spent in her birthplace, Berlin, now Kitchener, and in her teaching activities in the Town of Waterloo. She was a member of The First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass., and also of the branch church in Kitchener. In her earlier years, she was active in musical circles in the Twin City, being a vocalist of note, and for many years a church choir leader.

She is survived by her sister, Mrs. A. T. Boles of Simcoe.

DR. JAMES H. COYNE

Dr. James H. Coyne, honorary member of the Waterloo Historical Society, died at his home in St. Thomas, January 5th, 1942, in the ninety-third year of his life. He was born in St. Thomas, the son of William Coyne, member of a family which came from New York State in 1817 and settled in what is now Coyne's Corners.

In his younger days he was a member of the St. Thomas Rifles, and served during the Fenian Raid of 1866.

He graduated at Toronto University in 1870 at the age of twenty-one and became headmaster of Cornwall High School. Later he took up the study of law in St. Thomas and Toronto and was called to the bar in 1874.

As a lawyer he was successful in his profession. In 1888 he was appointed Registrar of Deeds for the County of Elgin and so remained until 1938 when he sustained an injury by a fall in the Registry Office, which caused him to resign.

Dr. Coyne was a member of the Toronto University Senate from 1884 on; was ex-president of the Ontario Historical Society, member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England and ex-president of the Royal Society of Canada.

He was an international authority on the Indians of Canada and the author of many historical papers. At the annual meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society in 1917, Dr. Coyne gave an address on the Indian Occupation of Southern Ontario.

His wife, Anna Matilda Bowles, predeceased him by some years. Surviving are four sons, J. Powers Coyne, K.C., of Winnipeg, John G. B. Coyne, St. Thomas, H. E. B. Coyne, Ottawa, W. Gordon B. Coyne, Toronto, and two daughters, Mrs. C. B. Taylor and Miss Margaret Coyne, both of St. Thomas.

(Mostly from the Toronto Globe and Mail and the Kitchener Record).

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. A. CRUICKSHANK

Brigadier-General E. A. Cruickshank, of Ottawa, Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and honorary member of the Waterloo Historical Society, died at his home, June 23rd, 1939. His biography appears in Vol. XXXIII of the Ontario Historical Society's Papers and Records.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society took place in Kitchener in June, 1924. On the program was an excursion to the site of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower where General Cruickshank, together with Dr. Orr, President of the Society, dug the first sod for excavation of the tower foundation. This gave impetus to the project and two years later, on August 28th, 1926, the completed Tower was dedicated. Both General Cruickshank and Dr. Coyne were present and spoke on this occasion.

General Cruickshank contributed an exhaustive paper, "The Reserve of the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River and the Mennonite Purchase of Block No. 2," to the Waterloo Historical Society.

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DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM

Frame containing display of medals left by G. A. Tuerck, presented by Mrs. Emma Tuerck.

Framed photograph of the old Central School (rebuilt and renamed Suddaby School), presented by Wm. F. Metcalfe.

Grand Trunk Railway ticket forms of 1893, by A. R. Kaufman.

Bicycle formerly owned by D. B. Detwiler, by Mrs. D. B. Detwiler.

Tuerck Water Motor; Fire Company lantern of 1874; photographs, fire engine and fire hall about 1874, by Mrs. Emma Tuerck.

Oil lamp, spinning wheel, clock, presented by Mrs. Mary Kaufman.

Photo, arrival of Their Majesties in Kitchener, June 6, 1939, Belair Studio.

Bibles left by E. B. Betzner, presented by D. B. Betzner.

Vol. 1, Ezra Eby history of Waterloo Township, by A. R. Kaufman.

Church History of the County, transcription by Rev. Paul Eydt.

Lady's Side Saddle, Hagey Family, presented by the Misses Hagey.

Surveyors map of part of Woolwich Township by Joel Good, presented by Arnold Jansen.

